



2013-14 Basketball Exam Part I

NOTE: In the exam situations, A refers to offensive team and B refers to their opponents, the defensive team. A1 and B1 are players of Team A and Team B. Unless otherwise stated: a single foul or free throw exists; all equipment, situations and acts are legal; a tap is toward the tapper's basket; and it is a two-point field goal. No errors or mistakes are involved unless noted.

1. A manufacturer's logo is illegal on a leg compression sleeve.
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. A red light behind each backboard or an LED light on each backboard is permitted to signal that time has expired for a quarter or extra period.
 - A. True
 - B. False
3. A team may view a videotape replay of the first half play during the intermission as long as it is done in the locker room.
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. A team's jersey may have a single visible manufacturer's logo/trademark/reference.
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. All of the following are true statements regarding a leg compression sleeve, EXCEPT:
 - A. It must cover the knee.
 - B. It must be white, black, beige or a single solid school color.
 - C. It must be the same color for each team member.
 - D. It must be worn for medical reasons.
6. Contrasting colored floor areas may be used instead of the 2-inch boundary lines.
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. If the ball provided by the home team is not legal, the referee may select for use a legal ball provided by the visiting team.
 - A. True
 - B. False
8. If videotape replay equipment is available, it shall not be viewed by the officials to make any decision if there is a dispute as to whether a try is from the 3-point area or the 2-point area.
 - A. True
 - B. False
9. Lane spaces on each side of the free-throw lane are marked only 8 inches deep but actually extend out 36 inches toward the sidelines.
 - A. True
 - B. False

10. An alternating-possession throw-in results in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:
- A. All double fouls.
 - B. Simultaneous free-throw violations.
 - C. A live ball lodges between the backboard and the ring.
 - D. A live ball comes to rest on the flange.
 - E. A held ball.
11. During an alternating-possession throw-in by A1, B2 intentionally kicks the throw-in pass. A1 will be awarded a new throw-in opportunity, but the arrow will remain pointed in the direction of A's basket.
- A. True
 - B. False
12. If tapper A1 catches the referee's toss during the opening jump ball, Team B gains the first possession and the arrow is set toward A's basket.
- A. True
 - B. False
13. It is an alternating-possession procedure after the ball touches the backboard support.
- A. True
 - B. False
14. It is impossible for a second jump ball to follow the initial jump which starts the game and each extra period.
- A. True
 - B. False
15. A head coach who is ejected in the first half must leave the vicinity of the playing area immediately, but may go to the locker room to coach the team at halftime.
- A. True
 - B. False
16. If a player is directed to leave the game for a violation of the uniform rule, the coach must replace the player within 30 seconds.
- A. True
 - B. False
17. The head coach and assistant coaches may stand during the interval permitted to replace a disqualified player.
- A. True
 - B. False
18. The head coach is assessed one direct technical foul for each player discovered in the game wearing an illegal uniform.
- A. True
 - B. False
19. The head coach may use electronic voice communication equipment to communicate with players.
- A. True
 - B. False

20. When an error involving awarding a merited free throw is corrected and no change of team possession occurred, play shall continue following the free throw(s) as though there had been no correction.

- A. True
- B. False

21. When the error is a free throw by the wrong player, if corrected, the free throw and any common foul committed during such a free throw shall be cancelled.

- A. True
- B. False

22. Only the referee is authorized to correct the erroneous awarding of a score.

- A. True
- B. False

23. Correctable errors include failure to award a merited free throw.

- A. True
- B. False

24. A common foul is a personal foul that is not flagrant, intentional or committed against a player trying or tapping for a field goal, or part of a double, simultaneous or multiple foul.

- A. True
- B. False

25. A designated throw-in spot is 3 feet wide with no depth limitation.

- A. True
- B. False

26. A dribble may be started by pushing, throwing or batting the ball to the floor before or after the pivot foot is lifted.

- A. True
- B. False

27. A foul against an airborne shooter is a foul in the act of shooting even though the ball is already in flight.

- A. True
- B. False

28. A fumble is accidental loss of player control.

- A. True
- B. False

29. A jump ball ends when the tapped ball touches a basket.

- A. True
- B. False

30. A jump ball ends when the tapped ball touches a nonjumper.

- A. True
- B. False

31. The closely-guarded distance is measured from the forward hand/arm of the defender to the forward hand/arm of the ball handler.

- A. True
- B. False

32. The resumption-of-play procedure may be used when the throw-in team fails to make a thrower available.
- A. True
 - B. False
33. The tap from a player toward a team's own basket ends in exactly the same manner as a try.
- A. True
 - B. False
34. The traveling and dribbling rules are in effect for the thrower during a throw-in.
- A. True
 - B. False
35. There is no player control during an interrupted dribble, but there is team control.
- A. True
 - B. False
36. There is player control during a try or tap.
- A. True
 - B. False
37. When a technical foul is also charged indirectly to the head coach, it counts only as one team foul.
- A. True
 - B. False
38. When play is resumed by a throw-in after a double foul occurs, it takes place at the spot nearest to where the ball was located.
- A. True
 - B. False
39. Extra periods are an extension of the fourth quarter.
- A. True
 - B. False
40. If a technical foul penalty is administered to end the fourth quarter and the score is tied, the throw-in portion of the penalty will begin the extra period.
- A. True
 - B. False
41. Teams shall change baskets for each extra period played.
- A. True
 - B. False
42. All common fouls in the last two minutes of the game are automatically intentional.
- A. True
 - B. False
43. A player-control foul is common foul committed by a player while he or she is in control of the ball or by an airborne shooter.
- A. True
 - B. False

44. A team-control foul is a common foul committed by a player while his/her team is in control of the ball.
- A. True
 - B. False
45. An intentional foul can only occur during a live ball.
- A. True
 - B. False
46. An intentional foul should be called when illegal contact occurs away from the ball specifically designed to stop the clock.
- A. True
 - B. False
47. Continuous motion does not apply if a teammate fouls after a player has started a try for a goal and before the ball is in flight.
- A. True
 - B. False
48. Faking being fouled is an example of an unsporting foul.
- A. True
 - B. False
49. If B1 fouls A1, and before the clock starts B2 fouls A2, it is a false multiple foul.
- A. True
 - B. False
50. The swinging of the arms and elbows excessively is an automatic intentional foul.
- A. True
 - B. False
51. Use of profanity by a player is an unsporting act.
- A. True
 - B. False
52. An unsporting foul consists of unfair, unethical or dishonorable conduct.
- A. True
 - B. False
53. A free throw ends when it is certain the try will not be successful.
- A. True
 - B. False
54. A free throw ends when the ball is bounced off the floor by the free thrower in an attempt to have it enter the basket.
- A. True
 - B. False
55. A substitute for the offended team may enter the game and attempt the second free throw awarded for a technical foul.
- A. True
 - B. False

56. A substitute throw is awarded if A2 violates, but A1's attempt is successful.
- A. True
 - B. False
57. A substitute throw is awarded if B1 violates and A1's attempt is unsuccessful.
- A. True
 - B. False
58. A1's free throw ends when A1's foot breaks the vertical plane of the edge of the free-throw line farthest from the basket before the try touches the ring or backboard or before the free throw has ended.
- A. True
 - B. False
59. Any player, other than the free thrower, who does not occupy a marked lane space must be behind the free-throw line extended and behind the three-point line.
- A. True
 - B. False
60. Award free thrower A1 a substitute throw, when during an unsuccessful free-throw attempt, B1 disconcerts A1 and A1 then violates.
- A. True
 - B. False
61. Both free throws awarded for a single technical foul must be attempted by the same player.
- A. True
 - B. False
62. During a free throw, a player in a marked lane space is permitted to break the vertical plane of any boundary line with a foot, provided that foot does not subsequently make contact with the court outside the marked lane space.
- A. True
 - B. False
63. Following a time-out or intermission, A1's free throw shall be administered even though Team B is not occupying each of the lane spaces adjacent to the end line.
- A. True
 - B. False
64. Free-throw restrictions simultaneously end for the free thrower and players who are not in marked lane spaces.
- A. True
 - B. False
65. A ball that is in contact with two players is in the backcourt if either player is touching the backcourt.
- A. True
 - B. False
66. A ball which is in contact with two players and the court is in the frontcourt if both players are in the frontcourt but the ball is touching the floor in the backcourt.
- A. True
 - B. False

67. A team's frontcourt includes the division line.

- A. True
- B. False

68. If A1 jumps from his/her frontcourt and lands in the backcourt, A1 is not considered to be located in either court while in the air.

- A. True
- B. False

69. The ball is in A's backcourt when A1, while holding the ball, has one foot touching the division line and the other touching in frontcourt.

- A. True
- B. False

70. A player who extends an arm, shoulder, hip or leg into the path of an opponent is not considered to have had a legal position if contact occurs.

- A. True
- B. False

71. After a legal guarding position is obtained, the guard may move to maintain legal position.

- A. True
- B. False

72. If the opponent with the ball is airborne, the guard may obtain legal position in the opponent's landing spot after the opponent is airborne.

- A. True
- B. False

73. Once the guard obtains legal position on a stationary opponent without the ball, he or she may then treat the player being guarded the same as if he or she has the ball.

- A. True
- B. False

74. To obtain an initial legal guarding position in the path of a moving opponent with the ball, the guard is not required to face the opponent.

- A. True
- B. False

75. The defender placing a hand on a ball handler is not an advantage to the defender and should be considered incidental contact.

- A. True
- B. False

76. Contact which is permitted and does not constitute a foul is considered to be incidental.

- A. True
- B. False

77. A jumper is required to be in his/her proper half of the center restraining circle during a jump ball, but is not required to face his/her own basket.

- A. True
- B. False

78. All jump-ball restrictions end when the tapped ball touches the floor, a nonjumper, a basket or backboard.

A. True

B. False

79. It is a violation if jumper A1 catches the tapped ball before it has touched the floor.

A. True

B. False

80. Nonjumpers may move onto the center restraining circle at any time.

A. True

B. False

81. The tossed ball must be tapped by one or both of the jumpers after it reaches its highest point.

A. True

B. False

82. If the second free throw for an intentional personal foul is unsuccessful, the ball remains live.

A. True

B. False

83. On a jump ball, the ball becomes live when it is legally tapped by one of the jumpers.

A. True

B. False

84. On a throw-in, the ball becomes live when it is at the thrower's disposal.

A. True

B. False

85. The ball becomes dead if the dribbler catches the ball with one or both hands.

A. True

B. False

86. The ball becomes dead immediately if a tap by A1 is in flight toward A's basket when time expires.

A. True

B. False

87. The ball becomes dead on a free throw when the try hits the floor.

A. True

B. False

88. The ball becomes dead when a throw-in by A1 enters the basket before it touches or is touched by another player.

A. True

B. False

89. If a player is directed to leave the game for excessive blood on the uniform, the blood can be wiped off and the player may re-enter at the first opportunity.

A. True

B. False

90. If a mistake has been made and an umpire is still on the floor at the end of the game, he/she may call the referee back to make the correction.

- A. True
- B. False

91. If the referee determines that the clock was not started or stopped properly, or if the clock did not run, an official's count or other official information can be used to make a correction.

- A. True
- B. False

92. No official has the authority to set aside or question decisions made by any other official within the limits of their respective outlined duties.

- A. True
- B. False

93. A1 causes the ball to go out of bounds when a pass by A1 touches B1 before touching an official and then going out of bounds.

- A. True
- B. False

94. A1 may be out of bounds without penalty if during a throw-in by A2 following a goal, A1 goes out of bounds to receive a pass and attempt the throw-in.

- A. True
- B. False

95. B1 deflects A1's throw-in pass that then touches thrower A1 in flight, who is still out of bounds; the ball is awarded to Team A.

- A. True
- B. False

96. If the ball is out of bounds because of touching A1 who is on a boundary line, A1 has caused the ball to be out of bounds.

- A. True
- B. False

97. When a player screens in front of or at the side of a stationary opponent, the screener must allow the opponent one normal step toward the screener without contact.

- A. True
- B. False

98. When screening a moving opponent, the screener must allow the opponent time and distance to avoid contact.

- A. True
- B. False

99. If both the screener and the opponent are moving in the same direction and path, the screener is responsible for any contact if the screener slows up or stops.

- A. True
- B. False

100. A player who screens behind a stationary opponent must take a position so the opponent is able to take a normal step backward without contact.

- A. True
- B. False



NFHS Exam -Answer Key

2013-14 Basketball Exam Part I

Question	Answer Choice	Answer Text	Rule Reference
1.	B	False	3-5-3
2.	A	True	1-14
3.	B	False	10-1-3
4.	A	True	3-4-2a
5.	A	It must cover the knee.	3-5-3
6.	A	True	1-2-1
7.	A	True	1-12-3
8.	A	True	2-2-1
9.	A	True	1-5-2
10.	A	All double fouls.	6-4-3
11.	A	True	6-4-4;4-42-5
12.	A	True	6-3-7c;6-4-1
13.	B	False	7-1-2b
14.	B	False	6-1;7-3-2
15.	B	False	10-5 Note
16.	B	False	10-5-2; 3-4
17.	B	False	10-5-1d;10-4-4
18.	B	False	10-5-4 Pen
19.	B	False	10-1-3
20.	A	True	2-10-6
21.	A	True	2-10-4
22.	B	False	2-10-1
23.	A	True	2-10-1a
24.	A	True	4-19-2
25.	A	True	4-42-6
26.	B	False	4-15-3
27.	A	True	4-1
28.	A	True	4-21
29.	A	True	4-28-3
30.	A	True	4-28-3
31.	B	False	4-10
32.	A	True	4-38
33.	A	True	4-41-8

34.	B	False	4-42-6 Note
35.	A	True	4-12-1,2
36.	B	False	4-12-1,6
37.	A	True	4-8-2
38.	A	True	4-36-2a
39.	A	True	5-7-3
40.	B	False	5-6-3
41.	B	False	5-7-1
42.	B	False	4-19-2,3
43.	A	True	4-19-6
44.	A	True	4-19-7
45.	B	False	4-19-3
46.	A	True	4-19-3
47.	A	True	4-11-3
48.	A	True	10-3-6f; 4-19-14
49.	A	True	4-19-12
50.	B	False	4-24-8
51.	A	True	4-19-14;10-3-6b
52.	A	True	4-19-14
53.	A	True	4-20-3
54.	A	True	4-20-3
55.	A	True	8-3
56.	B	False	9-1 Pen 1
57.	A	True	9-1 Pen 2b
58.	A	True	4-20-3;9-1-3e Pen 1
59.	A	True	8-1-5
60.	A	True	9-1 Pen 4c
61.	B	False	8-3
62.	B	False	9-1-3g
63.	A	True	8-1-4a
64.	A	True	9-1-4
65.	A	True	4-4-1
66.	B	False	4-4-1
67.	B	False	4-13
68.	B	False	4-35-3
69.	A	True	4-4-1; 4-13-2; 4-35-2
70.	A	True	4-23-1
71.	A	True	4-23-3c

72.	B	False	4-23-5d
73.	A	True	4-23-3,4
74.	B	False	4-23-2b,3a
75.	B	False	4-27; 10-6-1
76.	A	True	4-27
77.	A	True	6-3-8 Note
78.	A	True	6-3-8
79.	A	True	6-3-7c
80.	B	False	6-3-2a
81.	A	True	6-3-6
82.	B	False	6-7-2b;7-4-2
83.	B	False	6-1-2a
84.	A	True	6-1-2c
85.	B	False	4-15-4a
86.	B	False	6-7-6 Exc 1
87.	A	True	6-7-2;4-20-3
88.	A	True	6-7-9; 9-2-7
89.	B	False	3-3-7
90.	A	True	2-2-4
91.	A	True	5-10-2
92.	A	True	2-6
93.	B	False	7-2-1
94.	A	True	7-5-7
95.	B	False	7-2
96.	A	True	7-2
97.	B	False	4-40-2
98.	A	True	4-40-5
99.	B	False	4-40-5
100.	A	True	4-40-4